their affection for him.

"The hour of parting has come. It is painful to sever the ties that have been formed during a ministry of thirty-eight years; yet the bitterness of the hour is mitigated by the consciousness that, even under the most afflicting trials, I persevered in the service of my God to the best of my conscience and ability. Grant me your attention new for the last time, my friends, I in a few outlines I render account of what I have endeavored to accomplish and of the measure of success I have attuned during the twenty-three years of my official life in this country, and listen to the few monitions for the welfare of the congregation which attach thereto.

When the mighty tempest was raging on the

thereto.

"When the mighty tempest was raging on the sea four questions were put by the mariners to Jonah: What is thine occupation? Whence comest thou? What is thy country? Of what people art thou?' And to all these questions Jonah gave the one answer: I am a Hebrew, and I fear the Lord, the God of heaven, who hath made the sea and the dry land.' Conscience, the pilot on the stormy sea which is beaving and surging in religious affairs since a half century, addresses the same four questions to the Jewish teacher, who grasps the greatness and difficulties of his calling, and whose heart bleeds to see how many Jews have lost their rudder and are wrecked in the storm, because the Hebrew has become extinct in them and therewith the belief in the God of heaven and earth.

"What is thine occupation? Since my earliest youth America had been my ideal, the land of the future, especially for Israel and for reform Judaism, and my heart rejoiced within me when at Pesth I received a call to Baitimore, especially since report had spread the gladidings that reform had made heard the rush of its mighty wines in this country of freedom. The question, What is my task in the New World? was long ago answered. I am a Hebrew will join the phalanx of those who battle for the glorification of the name of God and His holy teaching. But there was this difference, that in Europe the most noble endeavors were suppressed with relontless force, while in America the fullest freedom in religion and conscience prevailed. However, the hope to most fellow laborers vanished shortly after my arrival."

meet fellow laborers vanished shortly after my arrival."

Here followed recollections of a struggle in this country for reform in Judaism, with complete success in the end.

"What furthermore encouraged me to persevere in the struggle in the new world lay in the question: Whence comest thou?" According to the aphorisms of our sages, man, a comount of dust and the spirit of God, is impelled to the performance of his duties, by asking himself: Whence comest thou?" Not only in this sense, but also in another, was the question a mighty lever to me to strive carnestly and work as best I could. For I came out of a house of slavery; from a country in which the mest terrible tyranny held sway at that time; from the metropoise of Hungary, which, by nature a garden of God, was soaked by the vengeful and destroying spirit of reaction with streams of noble blood. Martial law held its cruel sway there, as numbers of executions attested every day. Exthern of form its were form from noble blood. Martial law need its crue way there, as numbers of executions attested every day. Fathers of families were forn from their beds at dead of night and cast shackled into prison on the slightest and an actual condensation of political wrong.

day. Fathers of families were torn from their beds at dead of night and cast shackled into prison on the slightest and most unfounded suspicion of political wrong. Servants were nightly shunned as Government spies. Parents dared not, in the presence of their little children, venture upon an indiscreet word argainst the enormous tyranny. It may, therefore, be ensity imagined that the sword of Damacies was suspended over the Reform congregation of Pesth, which the so-called orthodoxy denounced to the Government as an offshoot of the revolution. At each of my sermons a Police Commissioner was ordered to be present, who, fortunately, was a man with manly ideas. Whenever he thought that I had asid anything which might possibly be misrepresented to the Government, even in the most for-forthed minner, he warned me by a sign intelligible to ourselves only. At lost, one months after my installation into office, the sword fed, and one of the most whole-souled and intelligent congregations was scattered by a decree of the Emperor, who was advised to issue it by one of mis pictistic ministers.

Boy ou wonder, my friends, that when I first stepped upon American soil it required much self-control on my part to refrain trom falling down to kiss the sacred earth that the sun of freedom shone upon in full lastre, as Israel would have done if a few days subsequent to its march out of Eryat it could have sto upon the soil of Palestine? But I soon perceived that this san also had its spots. One of the most unsightly of these blemishes was the sincer of the course of the Emperor who have done in fail distrements and who had to suffer so greatly under it? And did not most of our race experience such bondage, more or less heavily, at that time? Ought not every Israelie in this country have been more alive to the bitterness of their lot than one who knew what Austrian epopession, were zealour advocates of the Southern institution and the right of the Southern institution and the right of the Southern institution and the right of the S

a great idea, and dare assert that a rabbi contends against atheistical quackery only for the sake of bread."

Here followed a reference to a proposal to have Samday services in the synagogue of a week-day character."

To proposed such a measure in the Adath Jeshurun congression eight years ago, but tailed to carry it out because many feared that this step would lead to the substitution of Sanday lens Samday as our Sabbath day. Each one of you, my friends, probably knews my determined opposition to such a transference, which would cause a break in Israel, and thus greatly endanger our holy mission, and besides must be looked upon as a concession to Christianity by a large number, both of Jews and Christianis. But can it be denied that, in spite of all admonitions and warnings, the preponderating majority does not attend divine worship on the Sabbath because of its nusiness pursuits, and finally becomes entirely estranged from Judaism? If, through hypocritical picty, we alsew this corruption to further corrode our religious organism, must not our youth in but few years sing into heathenism? Even the mest rigid orthodoxy cannot interiose any objection to a Sanday warvice of a week day character, expectabily if, for the purpose of drawing a still further distinction from the Sabbath worship, it is held once every two weeks. Something must be done in this direction, unless you want to see our semiples closed before a decade has passed, and

DR. EINHORN'S LAST SERMON.

THE RETIREMENT OF THIS DISTINGUISHED JAWNISTER.

One of the Lending Exponents of Javish References the Labors-Ursing His Congression to Present Consess His Labors-Ursing His Congression to Present Congression, whose handsome synapous extends at Lexington acoust of His His Present Congression, whose handsome synapous extends at Lexington acoust of His His Present Congression, and his age and a life of great activity have left him no longer as viacorous as he once was the retires on a pension, his sociol-taw, Rabbi Kohler, of Chicago, succeeding him.

Dr. Einforn has been identified with the cause of Jawish reform since his arrival here. Proud as I am of this acquired citizenship, and though my heart alrows for the world. The continue of the present of the

and knew nothing about grain rates. To Mr. Blanchard, General Traffle Manager of the New York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad, he denied that he had ever made any suggestions relative to increasing the traffic of the road.

Judge Shipman rend a long letter from Receiver Jewett to Mr. Shearman. It was very and it accused the witness of various dishonor-

much like the one he had written to Col. Baleh, and it accused the witness of various dishonorable acts. Among ether things, it charged him with conspiring with Col. Baleh to injure Mr. Jewett. It quoted a remark alleged to have been made by Col. Baleh to the effect that he "had Shearman's confidence, but that the General Traffle Manager and the Chief Engineer were first-class trauds." It sedded that an article had appearsd in the Seranton Republicans complimentary to Mr. Shearman, but was a tissue of Ialeshoods in its statements regarding Mr. Jewett. This article was written by a man named Long-thamps, who, Mr. Jewett charged, was afterward taken into Mr. Shearman's office at the highest rate of pay allowed; no regular duties were assigned to him, and it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that his advancement was a reward for his services.

Mr. Shearman said that he had replied to Mr. Jewetts better, denying all the charges made against him.

Alexander Robertson, a venerable looking man, was the next witness. He said he had been an accountant for twenty-five years. He was the author of an article printed last February, called Mysteries of Bailroad Accounting," and in 1877 he was employed to examine the accounts of the Eric Railroad, and the reports submitted by Mr. Jewett to the State Engineer. The books showed the receiver to have paid money which, in fact, he had not baid at all, and the reports showed the receiver to have paid money which, in fact, he had not baid at all, and the reports showed the floating debt of the company to be less than it actually was, and misled the public. Much of this, the witness thought, was due to the inefficiency of the law in this State relating to railroad reports. On June I and July I, 1875, the interest due on bonds amounted to \$750,000, and, the witness thought, if that sum had been then forthcoming there would have been no occasion for the Eric Railway to go into bankruptey. The treasurer had once told him that on \$1,200,000 worth of securities he though the construc

A sad case has just been brought to the attention of the Whitestone authorities. For about two months past three little boys, the youngest about five months past three little boys, the youngest about five years of age, the children of the widow of Robert Barto, have had no abelier at much except trees, bedges, and outlioness, and have depended upon brights for subsations. People have bound them late at null, nested ingetter for scarnith, in back vards and under stoops, with necessing that their dress. Their mather had become dissipated, and a lew days ago the attention of the Overstay for the case, and a day or two ago their control of the case, and a day or two ago their control of the control of the former was found dead driving. The former was found tend driving. The former was found that the first days. The children are to be sent to the Home for the Friendless.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR'S DEATH.

SHOT ACCIDENTALLY BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON," THE JURY'S VERDICT. Testimony Given at the Inquest that Help

that Several Witnesses Saw and Heard. Coroner Flanagan made short work of the nquest yesterday on the body of John F. Seymour. Shortly after 10 o'clock the jury assem-bled in the west building recitation room of the General Theological Seminary. Only a few persons were present besides the witnesses and students. The jurors were: L. L. Livingston, 180 Ninth avenue; George Hartmann, 182 Ninth avenue; C. L. White, 165 Ninth avenue; B. Wolff, 202 Ninth avenue; F. Carstens, 165 Ninth E. F. Chapman, 189 Ninth avenue, Capt. Ryan sat at the Coroner's right, and suggested the questions for the witnesses. But few questions were asked by the jury, and the whole proceeding, including the verdict, occupied less than four hours. All the testimony seemed to indicate that the Coroner and the police did not desire to investigate any other theory than that of

accidental shooting.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Putnam of 447 West Tweny-first street was the first witness, and testified that on the evening Mr. Seymour was shot she was sitting on the stoop of her residence, facing the seminary window. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Mc-Kenzie were with her; also her daughter and her sister. They saw a shot fired from the seminary window, and her sister remarked:

Mrs. Harriet M. Green, a sister to Mrs. Putnam, testified to seeing the shot fired from the seminary window as described by Mrs. Putnam. She fixed the time at snortly before 10, and described the one who fired the shot as wearing a straw hat without coat or vest.

Dudicy H. Putnam testified that he retired shortly before 12. There was much firing of pistois in the neighborhood. It was a bright night, and be could see the path distinctly, but saw no one in the seminary grounds. Before retiring he sat on the stoop of his house at 447. West Twenty-first street, smoking a eight. There were no shots intil about 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Wm. J. McCleiland of 454 West Twentieth street bestified that sie saw a man in dark clothes and slouch hat walking up and down in the seminary grounds between 9 and 160 o'clock. The man was tall and worse felt hat. The man was walking on the Twentieth street side of the grounds, near I cenh account. She did not recognize the man. On closing her front door at half past 11 she saw no one in the grounds.

Mrs. Chas. P. Whitney testified that she was walking in the crounds with her son on the evening of July 3. She left the grounds shortly before 10, and did not hear any shots fired, or see any terrson walking in the grounds, except one sindent or descen passing down the Twenty-first street path. After they got out on the street, going home, her son noticed a man, whom he subsequently supposed to be Mr. Seymour, on the stoop of the east seminary building. Mrs. Whitney's son, one of the students, without being sworn, corroborated his mother's testimony, and sand that he knew Mr. Seymour well by sight, Although be did not at the time think it was Mr. Seymour, he had concluded, since, that it was Mr. Seymour who was on the stoop of the cast seminary building when he and his mother went out, shortly before 10.

The Rev. H. C. Brayton, who had rooms in the seminary, reached home shortly before 10.

The Rev. H. C. Brayton who had rooms in the seminary building, and that she retired about 10 o'clock. S

street.

Do you remember having remarked to any one, 'How careless the people are in the building about the use of firearms?" asked the Corone. How eareless the people are in the building about the use of Brearms?" asked the Coroner about the use of Brearms?" asked the Coroner asked Mr. Montgomery whether Mrs. Buel made such a remark to him, and he said she had not. Dr. Miller read to the jury the testimony of Melanchon L. Woolsey, one of the students who had heard three shots, followed by laughter, that seemed to come from West Twenty-first street. He went to bed at 10 o'clock, and this was shortly after. He described Mrs. Seymour's cries, that awoke him, and the scene when he reached the spot where the body lay. He was the first student who got there. The Bishop desired Mrs. Seymour to go to the station, in compliance win the directions of the police, but she refused, at first, to leave the body.

Paul Stucke was next called and repeated the story of the four shots fired by him, as told by Mr. Frisby. He swore positively that he had not fired a bail cartridge out of the pistol on the night Mr. Seymour was shot, and that neither shot was pointed toward the spot where the body was found. He had promised Mr. Frisby not to fire any ball cartridges in New York, and did not fire any. He was positive that the last shot he fired was not later than a quarter past.

9. He was in his shirt iseeves, but had on a vest. He wore a straw hat. Paul's story was

confirmed by one of the students, A. W. Pierce, as to the number of shots and the time of firing. He was in the room and remembered that Mr. Frisby enutioned Paul shout loading the pistol. He was positive that Paul fired only the four ota.
Did any other students have pistols?" asked

"Did any other students have pistols?" asked the Coroner.

"Yes: I had one in my room belonging to Dr. Govas, and Mr. Woosev had one."

Bernard Farrell of 530 West Twenty-second street testified that he had been visiting a salicon in Tenth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, on the night of the shooting, and was the first one on the ground after Mrs. Seymour's screams. His attention was not altracted by any pistol shooting during the night, and his description of the scene at the finding of the body did not differ from that of the other witnesses. Mrs. Seymour's testimony was reed as heretofore published in The Suy.

Bishop George F. Seymour was next called.

the finding of the body did not differ from that of the other witnesses. Mrs. Seymour's testimony was reed as heretofore published in The Sus.

Bishop George P. Seymour was next called. As he took his seat he produced a document which he said was a written statement that he had prepared, containing all he knew on the subject. Coroner Fianagan preferred to question him, and the Bishop proceeded to tell with minute details all that passed between him and his sister on the night of July 3. The only variation from his story as frequently told was that he arrived home about 11 P. M., and he recollected that he heard the door. After giving all the minute details of what he did before going to bed, of his sister's calling him, his dressing, soing out with her, the precise paths they took, he described Mrs. Seymour finding the body first. She milled out, 'Here he lies, George,' I ran toward her, and we met at the body. She reached it first, and I joined her immediately. I placed myself near the head, and she stood near the centre. The position of the body was on its back, the head toward Ninth avenue and the feet toward Tenth, very nearly parallel to the path, to the north side of it, on the grass, the feet a little nearer to the noth than the head. I put my hand on his head and endeavored to raise him, saying. John, why are you sleeping here?' While saying these words I became conscious from feeling the head that it was cold, and I felt that he must be dead. I then proceeded to find out, if I could, what had happened to him, and I opened the coat. I discovered blood on the breast, and said to my sister. Mary, he has been either shot or stabled. She immediately began to scream." The Bishop, in the conclusion of his story, made no complaint of the action of the police. He noticed no firing about the grounds after he got home except the usual saintes at 12 o'clock for the incoming Fourth.

J. W. Elliott, one of the students, was questioned by the Coroner without being sworn. He told of seeing a man skulking along Twenty-

NEWARK'S TELEGRAPH WAR.

Company from Erecting Poles.

NEWARK, July 12.-Between H o'clock last night and 5 this morning the American Union Telegraph Company erected about six miles of poles in several streets of Newark. This morning a number of property owners called upon Mayor Votes and asked him to interfere to nesvent the company from going on with the work until they have secured the consent of property owners to erect the poles. It was claimed that the resolution of the Common Council permitting the erection of the poles provided that this consent must be given. Mayor Yates ordered Street Commissioner Morris to see that the provisions of the Aldermen's resolutions, as well as all the requirements of the ordinances, are strictly compiled with, and authorized him, if necessary, to call upon the Chief of Police for assistances. The Street Commissioner proposes to remove the poles to-night and on Sunday night. Chief of Police Medicium will detail a force of police to aid him in case of trouble.

This alterneon Mr. Morris visited the points on the route where men were at work putting up the poles, and ordered them to desist. They obeyed. Subsequently he learned that workmen were engaged in stretching wires at other points. Heapolied to the police, and a patrol of the whole line was ordered.

Mr. B. M. Blum, one of the directors of the company, told a reporter that the company had not acted in a spirit of deflance toward the city authorities. Their counsel advised them to proceed as they had done. The resolution of the Newark Common Council, he says, provides that the line shall be created through certain streets. "provided the company councy with the requirements of the act for the incorporation of telegraph companies, in respect to first obtaining the consent of the owners of the soil." This act, he added, only obliges them to obtain the consent of owners of soil outside of incorporated cities, until a designation of the streets in which the line shall be placed is first oftained from the authorities thereof. No provision whatever is made by the act requiring the companies to obtain the consent of owners of soil outside of incorporated cities, until a designation of the streets in which the line shall be placed is first oftained from the authorities thereof. No provision whatever is made by the act requiring the companies to obtain the consent of owners of the soil in cities.

Some indignant residents threatened to cut down the poles. Mr. Bium caused to be pr the resolution of the Common Council permit-ting the erection of the poles provided that this

tarted a dry goods store at Edensburg, in the lower out regions, with foct capital. He had been educated as a rabil, and occasionally officiated as such. Last October be married a Misa Friedman, a handsome Jowess, of New ork city. Levy has made \$30,000 out of his dry goods business. A lew weeks ago a woman made her appearance in Edeusionr and claimed to be the wife of Levy. Since and he married her fitten swars ago in Poland, and that the Edwid that he brought with him to Aperica he

Bon Cameron in Favor of Rotation.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 10.-Don Cameron and they offer for the action is that Sullivan has held the office for sieven years, and somebody else should have a chance. Henry M. Long Speaker of the House of Representatives, resolved that he would take a hand in the fact, and he cot Congressmen thick Bayne and Shallenberger to back him. It is said, here to-might by Republican leaders that Sullivan will be asked to resign by John Sherman, and that Long will see asked to resign by John

ROBBERS IN THE CHURCHES.

LONG ISLAND THIEFRS WHO BEEMED TO HAVE A SPECIALTY.

Carrying of Carpets, Organs, and Bibles in Stolen Wagons - A Minister's Burgine Alarm-Two Alleged Thieves Caught.

For months past a gang of thieves have

been pursuing a systematic course of robbery on Long Island, the peculiarity of their method eing that they seemed to devote most off their attention to churches, taking from them whatever was readily portable, and often stealing a horse and wagon with which to carry of their plunder. Last spring they began by entering the Baptist church in Hunter's Point, and after that they visited the Episcopal churches in Bayside and Manhassett. An attempt to rob the Episcopal church in Jamaica was frustrated by a burglar alarm, which set the bell tolling, and scared the thieves. On the evening of Decoration Day the thieves visited Rockland Centre. and carried away carpets, chairs, and lamps, stealing a horse, wagon, and harness to convey away the goods. About this time an attempt, probably by the same men, was made to rob the house of Abram Hewlett, in Woodsburgh, but they were frightened away, leaving their horse and wagon. On the evening of June 2 the churches in Maspeth and Newtown were robbed. From the former were taken a black wal-nut table, the tassels and trimmings of the pulwhen the standard with thinked and the standard control of the standard contro pit, and the contents of the mite box. The burglars were evidently frightened away before

keeper, and on the 7th of June married her. They lived at 332 Graham avenue, Brooklya, but shortly after their marriage her husband hired the house in Newtown, but did not move there. He used to go into the country frequently at night with a horse and waxon, and she had feared it was not all right, but when she questioned her husband he said he was buying second-hand goods. When, about ten days ago, they moved to Newtown she found a quantity of goods in the house, and Stiner told her that he was going to start a second-hand store in the country. She said at first that she did not know where her husband and Muller were, but finally admitted that they had gone to Williamsburgh, to a second-hand furniture store, where she was to meet them. She agreed to assist the officers in securing the men, showing considerable amer at finding that, as it seemed, she had been deceived into marrying a thief. She went to the furniture store, Smit; and Hance following, and soon she was joined by Stiner. Then the officers stepped for ward and shouted:

"I'm not the man; that's him," pointing to

She went to the furniture store. Smit; and Hance following, and soon she was joined by Stiner. Then the officers stepped forward and seized Stiner. He was much alarmed, and shouted:

"I'm not the man; that's him," pointing to Muller, who was near. Thereupon Muller was also arrested. The men vigorously denied their guit, and Stiner said that the goods in his house were what he had collected to go to housekeeping with. All three were taken to Finshing and looked in the gall. Stiner, who is a good-looking German, with light hair and monstrebe and is well dressed, proved to be an old offender, having been released in September last from Sing Sing, where he served atterm for a robbery committed in Glen Cove, Muller, who is likewise a bright, intelligent German, has served a term in the Kings County jail for highway robbery.

Word was at once sent to the church authorities in Manetto Hill, and the goods were all removed from the Newtown house to Fushing. There were two waxon loads, including an organ, three clocks, three tables, carpet matting oil-cloth, carpenters tools, denijoins of liquor, chairs, a buread, bedstead, cook stove, kitchen normals, sofa, pitchforks, spades, ottomans, Bibles, boxes of chars, and filty or sixty keys of all sizes.

Yesterday afternoon Trustees John Simonson and Daniel T. Suyster of the Manetto, Hill church went to Fushing. They identified the organ, a small seven-stop." University organ," as belonging to their church, as also one of the clocks, and a lot of the carpet, which had been sewed together and put down on the floor of Stiner's house in Newtown. Several chairs were also identified, and a marbie-topped table. A large Bible they thought belonged to their church, but were not certain. The paster will have to go to Flushing to identify that. Trustee Simonson sald that all the goods will be identified. There yet remains a quantity of matting, two chairs upholstered in red velvet, and two hassocks, which look like the flandards church. The horse stolen when the church was robbed and n

The rear window on the third floor of Mr. Sugene D. Berri's carpet store at 520 Fulton street. Brooklyn, has had fifteen builet holes made in it since July 4. The room is in daily use, and many of the builets have been picked off the floor. The shots, it is said, have been fired from some house in Grove place or Living stone street.

Who will Give Grant a Legacy ! WASHINGTON, July 12 .- A prominent stalwart

HABBLY A PREACHER AS YET.

At Least that is the Impression that Cape Rynders Left on a San Reporter. Capt. Isalah Rynders was missed from his

secustomed haunts down town yesterday. He was much sought after, for his friends had seen the report copied into Tuesday's Bun that he had developed into a "bright and shining" ornament of the Methodist Church, and they wanted to ask him how it came about. It was the opinion of those who knew Capt. Rynders best that he must have united with the Methodist

wanted to ask him how it came about. It was the opinion of those who knew Cart. Rynders best that he must have united with the Methodist church in Passate. N. J., since that is where he lives. So to Passate went The Sun reporter.

Capt. Rynders was found near his burn consulting with a horse detail where the sich dam nonecuse? They had me in The Sun as a Methodist promber. I hear."

And do you attend church regularly?" was the foliated of the state of the captain answered. Presently he added, as it to explain answered with the reporter asid, in surprise.

"But that man is getting in the hay!" the reporter asid, in surprise.

"Well," the Captain answered, "that's what he's here for; to help 'round on the farm."

"Now there's a dog," the Captain continued, no inting to one of flow or six dogs that struggled to be foremost by his feet;" there's a dog that air't worth a dan; but he's found of me, and waits at the door for me every morning. You can get attached to an animal though he may not be a dash blank bit of use."

It was evident that Capt Rynders's profanity was studied, it sounded strangely, and seemed to be forced from his lips. The reporter and Capt Rynders retired to the dwelling and sat down in the dining room.

"Have some brandy or (calling to his nephew to bring the demichal some punch that was left over from the Fourth of July," Capt. Rynders seld, as he put upon the tuble some cut-glass gotiets and a demanter. "Put some of the brandy in the punch if it isn't strong enough. Well, I'll take a drop. I drink but little now, although once it no

constructed, and the piliars will be erected tomorrow night. The grade of the road at this
point has been raised from two to three feet in
order to make connection with the track of the
Metropolitan road at New Church street. At
other points along Groenwich street the foundations are ready for the piliars, but in a majority
of cases the new foundations will be in the same
place as the old ones, and it is impossible to
build them until the old structure has been torn
down. The engineers say that the work of reconstructing the road will probably require
four or five months, and in the meanwhile the
road is running practically as a single track
road. Trains of three cars are run on ten minutes headway, and the officers of the road say
that there is but a slight falling off in the patronage. The road when completed will be exactly
like the road in Pearl street and Third avenue.

The Robing of the Sextons, and the Removal of the Pulpis in St. Paul's.

An important change is to be made in the interior of old St. Paul's next week. This is the last Sunday on which the pulpit, which has stood in the same place since the erection of the church in 1766, will occupy its old position. From the front of the centre of the chancel, where it at present stands, it is to be removed to a position against the east wall, on the north-ern side of the church, at the junction of the ern side of the church, at the junta which the church proper and the extension in which the chancel is satuated. The alteration will al-chancel is satuated. The alteration will alchurch proper and the extension in which the chared is stuated. The alteration will almost completely transform that end of the church. It will necessitate a change in the arrangement of all the pews at the head of the centre also. These at present run lengthwise with the building, enclosing an open space around the pulpit. The other sittings, with the carepton of the two pews known as Washington's and the Governor's lews, against the north and south waits, are arranged crosswise with the clarch. The pews enclosing the pulpit will be changed to the same positions. By the removal of the pulpit an unostructed view of the changed will be gained. The change has been long contemplated. In its new position the pulpit will be carengled. In its new position the pulpit will be quite as well placed, and the general appearance of the interior of the church will be greatly improved.

Another sovely in connection not only with St. Paul's, but with the five other churches of Trinity parish, is the robing of the sextons, since the first Sunday in last May they have fulfilled their functions attired, after the English fashion, in black gowns. The robes are modelled after one imported from England. They are of black poptlin, reaching below the knee, with broad collars of black velvet. The sextons are distinguished from the under sextons by broad black releved bands down the front of their gowns. At Trinity Church the sextons are thus uniformed whenever they are only donned for the adoption of the robes is that the churches are open to visitors, who have herestofer been unable to obtain the information they desired because they did not know to whom to apply. The black gown is a distinguishing mark which cannot essane them. Still turther innovations are to contemptation, though they have not as yet been decided on.

Mr. Pierre Lorellard will soon ship another installment of horses to Emiand.

The limitarian thoroughbred mare Kinchen won her fitted race recently.

But Bass, the racehorse who won the Allerton Stakes in Chango June 20, is dying.

Mr. David Altiman is the Brist verbin of pole in this country. He died in Buffalo from a laid in a game played last Saturday.

Horace directly, a pacer, with a record this year of 2.20, thed the next morning after wholing the free for all race in Vermon, this, in three straight fresh had often trotted in contents requiring as because in ecting. See had often trotted in contents requiring as because in the had often trotted in contents requiring as because in the New A.

Mr. George H. Smith, for several years Secretary of the National Trotting Association, advises a functional multiple send trotters to Europe with the tracks in that country are better propaged for them. Wild Bill, a last ringer, is waiting chances in the West The walking manua is still at fever heat. Last week there were matches in California, Camada, Alabama, Commerciant, Dakota, Himma, Indiana, Iowa, Mascachusetta, Michigan, Mimmesuta, Missouri, New Hompshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, and New York.

RACING NEAR THE BILLOWS

WINDING UP THE JULY MEETING AT LONG BRANCH YESTERDAY.

One Favorable Day for the Favorites. Pierre Lorillard Scores his First Victory at the Meeting. Two More for George-Incidents, Notwithstanding threatening clouds and he prognostications of Old Prob about rain

yesterday morning, three thousand lovers of sport on the turf travelled to Monmouth Park by steamboat and rail to see the closing races of the July meeting.

The track was heavy and muddy in places,

owing to a copious fall of rain early in the morning. Many of the boys thought this a favorable circumstance for tumbles among the avorites, and so invested freely against them; but they reckoned without their nost, for, taken altogether, the day was a favorable one for the favorites. The races were stubbornly contested, and fair time made for a heavy course, A notable incident was the fact that Pierre Lorillard won his first and only victory of the

neeting in the first race of the day, The programme opened with a spin of half a mile for a purse of \$300 for maiden two-yearolds, H. C. Babcock's ch. g. Mosquito, E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Achsah, and P. Lorillard's

Hermit, all carrying 104 pounds, started for the purse. Betting-Mosquito, \$200; Hermit, \$180; Achsah, \$65.

The flag fell on an even start at the third at-

Milan now began to cut out the racing, each passing Albert before reaching the three-quarter pole. From here Pilot and Milan made an even brush around and into the homestretch, Pilot flually showing the way and increasing his lead as he dashed up the stretch, passing the posta winner four lengths in front of Milan, who headed Albert six lengths, while Bank Ronge trailed in last, 200 yards behind Albert, Pilot's time for the mile and a quarter was 2:21 k.

Prior's time for the mile and a quarter was 2:211%.

French tickets, \$7.45.
Pilot, who had been entered to be sold at \$500 by anction, was knocked down to Mr. James Relly, the pool seller, at \$500.

The fith race was a free handleap sweep-stakes for all ages of \$25 cach, \$500 added; \$125 to second. One mile and a half run. Purvear & Co.'s Danicheff, P. Lorillard's Judith, G. L. Lorillard's Una, and E. A. Clabaugh's Rochester came to the bost,

Una was a strong favorite in the betting, selling at \$700; Danicheff, \$255; Judith, \$160; and Rochester, \$155.

Danicheff sprang away in the lead, Judith second, followed by Una. Before reaching the stand on the first half mile Una took the lead, showing a length of daylight between Danicheff, Judith racing third, with Rochester a length in the rear. Keeping her vantage ground, Una ran well to the fore, increasing her lead perceptibly as she went, until shapassed the post a winner on an easy log capit lengths in front of Danicheff, who was two lengths aheard of Rochester, Judith common in an apull one length behand. Time, 2:53% Mituals, \$7.75.

The necture closed with a sport of three-quarters of a mile by gentlemen riding their own horses for a private sweepsinkes of \$25 cach. Mr. J. Sanford rode the chestnat horse Gallagher, Mr. J. W. Sanford the bay geding Kath, Mr. G. Kone the chestnat gelding L. L.

In the tecting Kadi was the favorite at \$125; Erastus Corning, and L. L. sold as Mr. Greatile's entries at \$260, while Gallagher brought only \$15. French tickets, \$7.45. Pilot, who had been enter

only \$15.

The race was well fought from start to finish.

Erastus Corning, Gallagher, and Kadi baving
the lead alternately. L. L. closs up, and all well
bunched. Kadi kept the lead on the fly up the
streich, winning by two lengths from L. L. second, who was two lengths ahead of Gallagher
third. Time, 1:30%. The French tickets on Kadi paid \$9.30.

MERE MENTION.

The Stonington line announces that it has reduced first-large to Boston to \$1. The Hoboken Turtle Club will partake of their favorise that on Thursday altermoon at Case's near McComb's Dam.

The box asserters in the Post Office had a concettive Oliver B Goldsmith, the well-known toucher of renunitating is very in of a wound received on the 40 of Joly from a reckless use of financial and is 10 0 a f destitute circumstances at his house, 217 West out, and